enter sount to repart and treat with any control entering sound to the factors, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedig and permanently removed without ordising the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guarateed where malform into does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and on livited attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce by the treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady situation to the means prescribed. Cases yield by a steady situation to the means prescribed. The following testimontains are submitted with confidence. They will show at least in what estimation it professional qualifications are held by some of the most distinguished medical men of the country!

f the country; save had the pleasure to meet Dr. Hartley in practice, and seen led to form a favorable equation of his character, both ween led

bare been led to form a ravorance and the least least of Surgery, &c."

"W. PARKER, M. D., Professor of Surgery, &c."

"W. Parkers will be du'y appreciated by those

"His professional shiftins will be du'y appreciate by who place themselves under his care, who place themselves under his care, who place themselves under his Appreciate with Dr. Harriey I have found his de-From my intercourse with Dr. Harviey 1

Portment to be correct and gentlemanly.

VALLETINE MOTT, M. D."

VALLETINE MOTT, M. D."

Prom my intercourse with Dr. Harriey? I may be dead mis department to be correct and gentlemanly.

"Valuation of Months and the single property released from his daties in Philadelphia, in consequence of the destruction by five of the Institution of which he was the head, is mow in New York, and will receive putients at his means. No. 55 Grandest, until the 5th of August. From a recent number of The St. Louis intelligence, edited by Col. B. Grandest, we copy the following tribute, based upon the personal experience of the writer:

"Dr. Harrley, the end-set Philadelphia Aurist, has had his bands full during his short stay in our city. The large number of cases he has treased indicate quite remarkably the little unders occiprented in the stay of the large number of cases he has treased indicate quite remarkably the little unders occiprented in the stay of the large number of cases he has treased indicate quite remarkably the little unders occiprented in the burner can. His office has been through daily during the hours of business, from a few days after his arrival.

"The correct principles upon which his treatment is hased have been fully vindicated by the restoration of many of his patients, and decided improvement of the remainder. There is no empiricism in his practice. He dode nothing whatever until by the help of instruments of navel and pecular construction he has secretained the precise seat and nature of the disorder. He is thus enabled to tell a patient with certainty whether his case is incurable. We speak not us an observer but as a patient of Dr. Harrist and the same of the disorder. He is thus enabled to tell a patient with certainty whether his case is incurable. We speak not us an observer but as a patient of Dr. Harrist and the families and patients in the interest ment of an affection of many years frained by the wholes his case is incurable. We speak not us an observer but as a patient of Dr. Harrist perfection of patients in a life time. Dr. Harrist perfects and patients and patients are ment

FORTY KINDS .- No less than forty varieties of Summer HATS are now for sale at KNOX'S. His customers, too, present an equal diversity. From the laboring man to the Size relay of State, all find it their interest to purchase their HATS of KNOX. KNOX is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. and No. 505 Broadway. Call sad boy a Summer HAT.

KELLOGG'S assertment of SUMMER HATS for Gentlemen is now complete, comprising a variety of the most deshable styles and fabrice. Also, Children's Caps and Strange Geone—a beautiful ascortment. Call at the West End Emper-lum, No. 128 Canal-st.

J. W. Kellong.

PANAMA HATS .- We have prepared by pressing into shapes popular with young gent emen wearers our entire stock of Parama Hayrs, which to close off we offer at uncertainty dented low prices. A few SEASHORE HAYS only remain of band. Visitors to Watering Pieces should examine them. Leary & Co., Hatters, Assor Home, Brandway.

What temperance is to health, Is economy to wealth, Is economy to wealth.
Complete Zephyr Cassimere Suits \$10; Check Marcelles Suits \$50 July Suits \$3; Grass Linea Coats \$1 So, &c., at Exams's Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 56 and 68 Fultonest.

A. WORD IN SEASON .- Look to your wardrobe In time. Summer has come at last. You can, if you call soon have a splendid choice from our large stock of Chorning for the scann at our usually low prices. Divin & Jesser, No. 25 and 35 Johnst., corner of Nassaust.

SECURITY IN WARM WEATHER !- At this time

of year there is no better protector then the
ZEPHYR UNDERVEST.

Sold at No. 164 EOWFY. They protect the body from sudden
changes, keep the skin in a healthy state, and absorb perspiration. They are expressly adapted to the sesson, and university
recommended by physicians.

A. RANKIN & Co., Hosiers.

LIGHT CLOTHING may be bought at ROGERS & Co.'s, corner of Faiton and Nassausts, at half price, in consequence of the approaching close of the season. Old stack must make room for new. This plan wil be pursued every season, Only half price will be asked when the season has half expired. Mer's Sammer Coars and Vests, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Hove Summer Coars and Vests and Vests. No deviation from the tick-sted prices.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

MELODEONS .- S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELO-PEONs, tuned the equal temperament, to which was recently awarded the first premium at the National Fair, Washington, D. C., can be found only at No. 333 Broadway. A liberal discount made for cash. The trade supplied on the most liberal forms.

HORACE WATERS.

BOSTON PIANOS.-HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. GILBERS, 100 3030 with and without the Eolian, Jacon CHICKERING, HALLETT & CO.** FIRNOS, all Of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the best flootto makes and will be sold at factory prices, wholesals and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

CHECK MARSEILLES SUITS, \$8 50; Zephyr Cassimere Suits, \$10; July Suits, \$3; Grass Linen Conts, \$1.50; beautiful thin Vests, \$1; Alpaca Coats \$2; &c., at Evans's Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 60 Fullon-st.

GREAT FIRE IN PETERSEURG, VA.—"WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER "AFE." AGAIN VICTORIOUS—We have been obliged from time to time since the re-assignment of the "Wilder's Patent." by Silas C. Herring for our Mr. Wilder on the £d September last, to caution the public against being missiled by the advertisements of S. C. Herring after time baving occurred, ciaiming for his Champion safe the laurois due the "Wilder Fatent Salamander Safe." by hoped we had seen the last, but we find this morning that he has revived an old "Fire in Petersburg," in May last giving an extract of a letter purporting to come from Warkins, Son & Co., with an account of the saving ly one of his Champion Safes) of the Books, Papers and \$4000 in Bank Notes, belonging to the firm of Falconer, Frummer & Co. called upon us last week for the purpose of parchesing another Safe, and stated that he had seen the advertisement of S. C. Herring & Co., that it was done without any authority from them, and was "false" and that the Safe that preserved their books, papers and money on that occasion was "Wilder Fatent Salamander" and mone of that occasion was "Wilder Fatent Salamander" and money on that occasion was "Wilder Fatent Salamander" and money on that occasion was "The public can now be supplied with this world-ren's with the left Powder-spoot Locks, at the "Wilder Tatent Salamander Safe Bepot," No. 122 Water—L. near Walles.

HERRUNG'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF GREAT FIRE IN PETERSEURG, VA .- "WILDER'S

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, the same that were awarded separate medias at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and at the World's Fair, New-York, in 1853 and 1254, and this is the Lock, and the only Powder-Proof Lock, that received a media at the London World's Fair, thrugh others were on exhibition, and are new advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribes and their agents are the only pursons authorized to make and rell his PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, with HALL'S PATENT FOWDER-PROOF LOCKS.

Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 159 White-st., New-York.

PERUVIAN FEBRIFUGE, FOR THE PREVENTION

the following following letter from a brother of the Rev. L. N. Pesser.

MENSORS, A. B. & D. SANDS—Cleationers: I suffered during month of July, August and September with a severe strack of Chibs and Fever, for which I used medicines prescribed by different physicians at the time, without breaking the Chill or doing me much if as y good. Meeting with your Perusian Februings, it medit at once one at ter taking four for it will do the Chill or no return or of the disease, and I am these happy and piezaed to say that the cure is a perfect one, and my beath is better than it has been in two years. Yours very temperature, Peaset.

Price \$1.50 per bottle. Prepared and end by A. B. D. SANOS, Pruggists and Chemists, No. 100 Fulturest, corner of William, New York. Seed also by densities generally.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE-A WAREANTED REMEDY - DR. Tontas's VENTTAN LINIMENT is a certain cure for Group, Golds, Goughs, Rheumatian, Sorb Throat, Hesdache, Topicalle, Munips, Cuts, Old Sores, &c. From Mr. John Warrin, Impurier of Needles, Flahing-Tack c.

From Mr. John Varrin, tage
Ac., No. 48 Misiden-lane:
Having used, for several years, Dr. Tostas's Ventrian Lini
Maxing used, for several years, Dr. Tostas's Ventrian Lini
Maxing the care the many composints for which it has
been tried, it affords not pleasure to testify to the same, as I
feel assured it will accomplish all that Dr. Tostas states in his
pemphlet. feet assured to was a passipalities. New-York, Feb. 10, 1854. New-York, Jan. 4, 1853. New-York, Gerthree year

New-York, Jan. 4, 1855.

I have used Dr. Toblas's Venitian Liniment for three years, and have found it a certain remedy for Chronic Rheumatism. Dysentary, Coughs, Vomiting, and Pains of eil kinds, and recommend it as an invaluable article. I am never without it, nor do I intend to be, if it is to be purchased.

From Mrs. W. E. Combh.

Mr. Toblas—Sir / One of my children was severely sitacked with Group, and I used your Venitars Liniment, which gave immediate relief, and I really this it was the means of eaving my child's life. Under no consideration would I be without a bottle in my house. I also consider it a most certain remedy for Scalds and Bruises, having thoroughly tested it for the same. New burgh, N. Y., March, 1854.

Prices, 25 and 56 cents. Depot No. 60 Courtlands at. Sold by all Dregists.

HECKERS' MACCARONI-For delicacy of flavor and superiority in other respects over the imported article, recommends itself at once for family use. Pur up in bares of 25 m each by HECKER & BROTHER, Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New York. A discount on purchases of ten and twenty boxes. NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for July 7.

Circulation over 129,000

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following :

Only lease; Hard Work for Presidents; Catfornia in Congress; The Fourth of July Liquer Prohibiton; Sevastopol; A Lesson for Ourselver. H .. POETRY: "Blescod Memories;" "The Coar Shall Have the Rhine"

III. THE KNOW NOTHINGS OF MASSACHUSETTS: Address scotted in their State Council at Boston on IV. THE WHEAT HARVEST.

V..SHEEP-SHEARING IN SPAIN. VI..TRIAL OF MOWING MACHINES.

VII. ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE: Arrival of the America at Halifax; Attempt to Storm Sevestopol; The Allies Repulsed with Great Slaughter; Commer-cia Intelligence.

VIII.. A BED OF RATTLESNAKES. IX..A SINGULAR CASE-LIVING WITHOUT FOOD.
X..DISASTER AT MAZATLAN.
XI..A LONE JOURNEY.

XII...WHALERS.
XIB...NOTES OF WESTERN TRAVEL: White's Cave;
Leaving the Mammath Cave; Voyage on the Onio
River; Letter from Bayard Taylor. XIV. MICHIGAN ACRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND

XV. SLAVERY AND LABOR: A Lecture, delivered at Boston and New York, January, 1855, by Hurace

Greeley.

XVI. SPEECHES OF SENATORS BELL AND HALE.
IN CONCORD, N. H.

XVII. REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving in a condensed and compicuous form the latest and most important events that have transpired in the City, United States and Cubs.

XVIII. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: Massachusetta, Vermost, Maine, Louisiana, Washington Territory.

XIX..QUEEN VICTORIA.

XX. BLESS THE BABY.

XXI. THE MAN MONKEY OF BRAZIL.

XXII. RENEWAL OF THE MISSOURI PROHIBITION.
Spooch of Thomas II. Ford of Obio, delivered Junic J., 1850, at the Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

XXIII. RADICAL POLITICAL ABOLITIONISTS.

XXIV .. GROWING WHEAT IN NEW-ENGLAND. XXV .. THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

XXVII. THE MARKETS: Full Reports of the Stock, Monoy, Cotton, Grain, Cattle and other Markets, specially reported for The Tribune. Susscription-One copy for one year, \$2; three copies, \$5; five copies, \$8; ten copies, \$12. Single copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the counter in the Publication Office this morning. Price 6; cents.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The following is the Table of Contents of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, No. 1,055:

I. EDITORIALS: Protection and Free Trade: The Kansus Question; State Common; A Recency in Russic; California in Congress; The Fourth of July; The News from Europe. H .. SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE: By the

steamships America and Hermann.

III...MEXICO: Letter from Our Own Correspondent at the City of Mexico. IV..GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHU SETTS: Letter from a Correspondent at Northamp

V. THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN IOWA: Let-ter from a Correspondent at Burlington, Iows.

ter from a Correspondent at Burnington, lows.
VI..KANSAS: Letter from a Correspondent at Atchi-VII.. HAVANA; Letter from Our Own Correspondent a

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IX .. FEOM SVRACUSE: Letter from a Correspondent

X..FROM NEW-ORLEANS: Letter from Our Own

XI..PLEA FOR THE MISSOURI MOB: Letter from XII. THE FOURTH OF JULY: In New-York and Vi-

XIII..SPEECHES OF SENATORS BELL & HALF. XIV. RENEWAL OF THE MISSOURI PROHIBI-TION: Speech of Thomas H. Ford of Ohio, dealy ered June 13, 1855, at the Assembly Buildings, Phil

XV.. RADICAL POLITICAL ABOLITIONISTS.

XVI. PROTECTION-BRITISH FREE TRADE-NEW YORK TRIBUNE. XVII. NEW PUBLICATIONS. . XVIII. TRIAL OF MOWING MACHINES

IX..POETRY: The Cear shall have the Rhine. XX..BLESS THE BABY. XXI..INDIAN AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

XXII..MR. HALE'S REPLY TO THE EVENING POST, XX II..THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

XXIV. AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS CLUB.
XXV. THE RIGHT USE OF FRUITS.

XXVII. THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.
XXVIII. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
XXIX. THE MARKETS: Full Reports of the Stock, Money.
Cotton, Grain, Cattic and other Markets, specially
reported for The Tribune.

THE SEMI-WERKLY THERUNE is furnished to subscribers at these rates: One copy for One Year, \$3; Two copies, \$5; Five copies, \$11 25. Single copies, in wrappers, can be ob-tained at the counter in the Publication Office this morning. Price 6 cents.

CARPETS AT COST PRIOR TO REMOVAL.
In consequence of removing to our new store on the lst of July we are closing out our stocked.

CARPETINGS, OH. CLOTHS, &c., at cost.
DOUGHTY & BROS.
No. 231 Broadway,
Three doors above the Astor House.

WILKIN'S AMIELET.-Prepared by Dr. S. M. ELLIOTT's prescription, presented to me, will restore, preserve and elessuse the hair. Price 50 cents per bottle. M. Wilkin,

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- Scrofula, different the combined power of these wonderful Medicines, and at the Manufacturies, No. 50 Maiden-lane, and No. 24 trand, Lendon; and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 625 cents, and

DEFEAT OF THE ALLIES AGAIN.-We have reneed the prices of our nice, siry, well-ventilisted. Rooms to 2: ents per day or #1 50 per week. Remember, Grons Hotel, orner Flankfort and William str.. Over 200 rooms.

OAK HALL! TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTH-ING!!!—The season having advanced, we are determined to sell off the balance of our Fire Summer Clothing, at the Cost of Manufacturing. Clothing of every kind end quality.

All Growt & Son, Nos. 31 and 36 Fulton-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES .-The best in the world, the admiration of comoisseurs, the envy of imitators. Sold and applied at No. 233 Broadway, (mas private rooms) The largest stock of Wigs and Toupes in America, also BACTHELON'S Moldavia Cream, for preserving the hair.

Dr. S. S. Fitch, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sunday excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Passases of Males and Females. Consultation free.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c .- Constantly on hand, comprising in part, a large assertment of Hair Mattenders. Frather Beds, Faitlassis, Cots, Bedstrads, Blankstrand Comporters, at No. 130 Chithamst. corner Mulbard, Wholesale and retail.

Martin Willard, Agent.

HECKERS' FARINA .- This at all times wholesome and delicious food, but perficularly in Summer, and for children when bowel complaints prevail or are apprehended, is add by Family Grosers generally, and wholesals by HEGKER & BROTHER, Croton Mills, No. 761 Cherryst., New-York.

REMOVED-BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL,

To No. I Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.
This Trous nover rusts, nor grows weak from use. Six days' trial given, and money returned if not astisfactory. OUTBAGEOUS CRUELTY.—On Friday last persons iving in the western partion of the village had their strention arrested by the violent screams of a child, the noise apparently proceeding from a tenement of State-st., occupied by Charles Smith, a chairmaker.

State-st., occupied by Charles Smith, a chairmaker. One lady, mere courageous than the others, went to the house, and entering without rapping, found a child under two years of age standing in the center of the floor, entirely neked, pale, trembling, and almost exhausted. The man Smith and his wife stood by in high alee, and upon being asked what had brought the child to its present state. Smith replied that he had been throwing cold water on it! From the appearance of the floor several palifalls of water had appearently been dashed upon the child. Word was imadeliately sent to Lewis Warner, Esq., our Poor Master, who repaired to Smith's house and took away the child, placing it in care of a family residing in the same house. The child is a bright-eyed, intelligent little fellow, and possessed of many of the winning ways common to infancy. We examined bim on Friday evening and found his arms, back and legs covered with bruises and discolorations. Upon questioning the bruises and discolorations. Upon questioning the neighbors we learned that for some two weeks great eruelty had been practiced upon the child, Smith fre-quently chastising it most namercifully with a leathern quently chastising it most immerciancy with a scalar in strap some three feet in length and half an inch in width. In addition to this the child had been tied to a chair five hours at a time, and shut up in a dark entry until after 10 o'cleck at night. In short, every crucity that suggested itself to the monster who had it in charge has been practiced upon it. The mother of the child reside is the village, and professes to be of the child resides in the village, and professes to be ignorant of the tortures that have been put upon the innocent she should have protected. A warrant was taken out for the arrest of Smith, but as yet he has not been found. We carnestly hope that he may be taken and breught to punishment. [Orleans [N, Y.]] Rep.

New York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1855.

Advertisements for The Theatres of Monday ought to be sent in before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

The mails of the America, due here at midnight, had not arrived at 15 A. M. We were therefore compelled to go to press without our anticipated details of the news.

POLITICAL ASPECTS.

When the Northern Know-Nothings went out of the Council at Philadelphia they did so for the reason distinctly and manfully expressed, that they held the question of Slavery Extension to be paramount to all others. They then proclaimed themselves to be far more earnestly devoted to the work of securing the liberties of the country against the inroads and domination of the negro Oligarchy than to the distinctive purposes of Nativism. Indeed, though they did not then explicitly renounce Nativism, th-y stated its doctrine in their address to the people in a form so mild and guarded that it would require a very sharp and searching criticism to find fault with it. In thus going out of that Council they gave to the Free States a positive pledge that they should henceforth subordinate all questions concerning foreigners, Catholic influence and what not, to the truly vital and imminent question whether the Federal Government is to be administered in the interest of Slavery, or in that of Freedom. They might still be Natives, just as other men are still Whigs or still Democrats, as far as their political theory is concerned; but nevertheless they now announced in the most most public and solemn manner that they were ready and resolved to postpone their Nativism, just as others postpone the Whig or the Democratic measures to which they are attached, in order to cooperate for the superior and more urgent duty of saving the nation from the dangers that attend it with such dark and gloomy menace. For, if they were not animated by such a resolution, why did the Northern delegates go out of the National Council? All that was required of them by that body was to subordinate their convictions against Slavery Extension to Nativism; this they indignantly and gallantly refused, and the burst of universal applause which followed their act showed that its generous and manly character had touched the public heart as politicians rarely have the

fortune to touch it. It was this aspect of the Northern secession from the Philadelphia Council which filled us with hope and admiration. It looked like the beginning of a united movement of all opposed to the extension of Slavery, comprehensive enough and powerful enough to settle that question and secure the freedom of the country forever. But we must say that the course of the Know-Nothings since that memorable demonstration has not added much to our hopes. It is true that in Connecticut and Massachusetts they have in terms approved the action of the seceding delegates to Philadelphia; but at the same time they have scrupulously abstained from following the lead of those delegates. They still declare their hotility to Slavery extension to be inflexible : but they avoid the way to give it the most efficient manifestation. They persist in keeping up the programme and the machinery of Nativism and of secreey; and though they invite others to cooperate with them in resisting the designs of the Black Power, they make the invitation as Natives, and not on the broad ground of merging all minor differences for a common end of the highest moment and most instant and pressing necessity. Thus, instead of really and thoroughly approving the conduct of their delegates at Philadelphia, they substantially stamp it with repudiation. They still proclaim that in their view Nativism is of more account than Republicanism, and that they will engage in no combination in which the policy, means, and appliances of the Know-Nothing lodges shall

not hold the ruling place. Such is the appearance of affairs in these States to-day. We are aware that various explanations are given of the result in Massachusetts, and that the blame is thrown on the aversion of the leaders of the old parties to engage in a combination where the members of the new party must play so large a part. But why should old party leaders be consulted at all What right have these few gentlemen to stand in the way of a great popular movement ? Why not at once appeal to the masses, unfurl the Republican banner and rally round it the earnest and disinterested millions of voters who desire no offices for themselves, but only to roll back the arrogant aggressions of Slavery! Why not boldly and frankly carry out the pelicy of the Philadelphia seceders and their address? This is to be done in Indiana where a Republican State Convention is called for the 13th inst .; why should not Massachusetts and Connecticut occupy an equally noble position?

FREE TRADE AND THE FARMERS. The standing argument addressed to our far-

mers by the advocates of British Free trade-The National Era included-is that in permitting the free importation of food England has rendered them a service for which she is entitled to be paid by the grant to her of similar freedom in regard to the cloth and the iron with which she desires to supply us. Now, without dwelling on the charges made against THE TRIBUNE by The Era of being illiberal, anti-christian, and so forth, in our undying opposition to British Free trade, let us inquire whether it does secure what is claimed for it, benefits to our farmers, to our country, and hence to its republican in-

When the American farmer gets good prices. food is high in New-York; but it is not high in New-York unless it is so in Bugland. English prices rule ours invariably. The factors and traders of this City dealing with England, in affirming this fact, might bring the tables of our cotemporary showing an export of \$350,000,000, "principally," as he would have his readers understand, "to England," and tell us that the shipment of all these commodities to England in each and every one of the years referred to. furnishes evidence that prices here must in all of them have been lower than those of England; because, had they been higher, no shipments would have been made. Again, they would say. the fact that the shipments were generally so very small in amount furnishes proof conclusive but small profit to the shippers, as hundreds of

had the profit been large. "Mark Lane," as they would tell us, "fixes the price of grain for the world;" and from its decision there is, as

England boasts, no app-al. In all this our cotemporary will, as we think, find nothing that he does not know to be true in his own and in every other case. When he buys a barrel of flour in Washington he pays as he knows a price that is higher or lower, regulated by the quotations of this City. When his barrel of flour, a piece of beef or of pork, the price he pays is regulated by what could be obtained for the same commodities in this market-and so it is with the loaf of bread and with the meal for buckwheat cakes. Knowing this to could not be ignorant that such was the case, we felt no hesitation in putting to him the question: "Is not the price of food regulated everywhere by the market of England !" In reply he tells us that

"The price of food everywhere is regulated mainly by the supply and demand, with variations produced by fuctuations in the currency. An abundant harvest in England, with large supplies from the Baltie, will diminish the price there, while short crops with us at the same time will increase prices here. On the other hand, if our harvest be large, a short crop in England by missing the prices there, may stimulate our exports, and yet prices here remain moderate." On reading this we felt, we must confess, greatly disappointed. We expected the frank and manly admission of a fact that could not be

denied, but instead received a parcel of words intended to convey to the mind of the reader the impression that its existence was denied, and that yet do not go the length of denying its existence. A good cause would have required no such strain upon the conscience as was needed for the construction of this paragraph. It must be, to use one of the words of our cotemporary, a very "barbarous" system that requires even the appearance of denial of a fact of universal notoriety. Fairness and candor are, he may rest assured, the companions not only of truth, but also of civilization.

As our readers may now desire to know why it is that The Era should find it requisite to deny the fact to be as it had been stated by us, we will explain the mystery. British Free trade always magnifies the importance of the English market to our farmers, and always arranges its facts with a view to its exaggeration. Thus it was that Mr. Walker promised the farmers a market in Europe that was by this time to amount to hundreds of millions of dollars; and thus it is that our cotemporary by help of the Irish famine, and by help of the West India and South American trade, is enabled to exhibit an export of hundreds of millions "chiefly to England," By using the famine years, during which the market would have been the same under any circumstances, he is enabled to keep out of sight the "beggarly account of empty "boxes" exhibited by this trade on every occasion of reasonable and fair crops in Europe, as compared with that natural trade carried on with the West Indies and South America. Its total amount in the two years previous to the famine-the sliding scale being then in forcewas less than twelve millions, against nearly twenty-four millions elsewhere: and in the four years that elapsed between the entire abolition of the sliding scale and the present war, was but forty-eight millions, against fifty-six to other parts of the world.

The total value of the food produced in this

country cannot be less than 1,200 millions, and or this Great Britain and Ireland take, as is here seen, 12 millions, or about, and probably not even so much, as one per cent; and yet it is by the price that is obtained for that miserable quantity that the price is regulated for the whole. If grain falls abroad, the farmer is forced to sub mit to a reduction upon his whole crop, because market has to be sought for one per cent of it in Europe; and if that fall be equal to ten per cent, it is equal to ten times the value of all that is experted. The more he must send to that market the greater is the tendency to a fall of price, and that loss, as we see, extends itself to all his crop. That such is the case is admitted by the admirers of British Free trade when they tell us that we cannot make a market at home for all our food, it being a well known fact that when a market must be sought abroad for any quantity of an article, however small, the price of the whole is regulated by that obtained for the little surplus. In a community that imports grain the price will always exceed that paid in others by the cost of seporting what is required to supply the deficiency; and in one that exports grain it will always be as much below that paid elsewhere as the cost of exportation As a general rule the price here is as much below that of England as the charge for freight, insurance and commissions; and the reason why it is below it is that we do not make a market at home, and that our farmers thus enforce upon themselves a necessity

for seeking a distant market. Our cotemporary is unwilling to admitthough unable to deny-that in the sale of food throughout this country prices are regulated by the English market, because a correct appreciation of that fact, taken in convection with the diminutive character of that market, would tend greatly to open the eyes of our farmers to the price they pay for the support of British Free trade. The quantity exported in the years prior to the present war averaged, as has been seen, but twelve millions, and the prices paid for flour in this City in these years were 1850, \$5 50; 1851, \$5; 1852, \$4 81; 1853, \$4 56.

foreign market, prices here would have been as high as those of England, and then the farmer would have saved the cost of freight, insurance and commissions on his whole crop-and that can scarcely be estimated at less than 20 per cent. Taking the whole quantity at 1,200 millions. the difference would amount to 240 millions. and not less than this is the annual cost to our farmers of maintaining a system of trade which keeps the price of food permanently at a point enabling it to go to Great Britain. In return for all this they take a market that absorbs as much food as would be required by a town of 150,000 people-and for that "boon" they are required to be duly grateful. Thirty years since, Gen Jackson pointed out

to farmers and planters the folly of this course of proceeding. Everything, as he showed in his excellent letter, was made dependent on the course of things in Europe. We have been. as he said, too long dependent upon the policy of British merchants, and it is time we had a that prices here must have been such as to afford | change. Let us, said he, take from agriculture half a million more people and convert them other persons would have engaged in the trade | from being producers of food into being con-

sumers of it, and the necessity for this dependence will pass away. Now, can any one doubt that if this policy had been pursued from the day on which that letter was written, we should by this time have had millions more of people engaged in the various mining and mechanic arts, making a market for twenty or thirty times as much as goes to England? The creation of such a market would, before this time, have terminated the necessity for going abroad to seek brother journalist in Buffalo or Chicago buys a the distant one, and would have added to the farmers' receipts not two hundred and forty but a thousand mil ions of dollars a year, while the demand for commodities of all other descriptions than food would have been quadruple want it now is-thus enabling all, landowners and farmbe so, and knowing that our cotemporary ers, laborers and mechanics, to rejoice in the steady augmentation of wages and consequently steady improvement of their condition.

Will our cotemporary, having studied these facts, allow us to repeat our inquiry-"Is not the price of food for the world fixed by the market of England?"-and to add to it the further questions: " Does not the necessity of going "to a distant market cause a reduction of price on the whole crop equal to that which has to be submitted to for the purpose of en-" abling the small surplus to reach that distant market? Is that surplus, as shown by the exports of the four years above referred to, more than would be required for 150,000 people! Would not the establishment of a home market that would furnish even half a million additional consumers diminish the ordinary "supply and increase the demand to an extent three or four-even if not six times-greater than that which is obtained in the market of England | Would not that enable our farmers to obtain a better reward for their labor, to become better customers to the mechanicsand would not all profit by such a change?"

REJECTED ADDRESSERS.

The recent Maine "Straight Whig" Convention was addressed by various gentlemen who have suffered political cramps and rheumatisms and choleratic attacks within the last few years to a degree which has quite thrown them out of the ranks of the healthy party organizations of that State. The members generally, so far as we have heard of them, have been afflicted in a similar manner. Indeed, the Convention was quite generally composed of men who have come to an entimely end. Trey are the old stageborses of the Whig team in Maine, who have been incontinently turned out to grass by the people of that State. Their reappearance now cannot but call up a vivid vision of a stable full of broken winded, spavined, foundered old nags who did good service in their day and generation, but who have passed out of use, and who are hardly worth even the expense of shoeing for any good that can be got out of them. First on the list is George Evans, a gentle-

man of some parts, who got very angry because he did not get into Gen. Taylor's Cabinet in 1849. This statesman subsequently distinguished himself by serving on the Mexican Commission which allowed the famous Gardiner Claim, rib! Lef all earnest and honest Anti-Nebrasks and politically ended himself by hitting at others, very much after the fashion of the Paddy in Sir Jonah Barrington's story, who cut his own head off with his scythe by striking at a fish with its handle. George was sent to the Senate from Maine in 1840, and wanted to go back but couldn't. Last year Pitt Fessenden was chosen Senator over his head, and Evans has been terribly disordered ever since-but without the least real cause, for he had lost all his political strength in the State, and could make no show in opposition to anybody. Last year he bolted, and supported the whole Loco-Foco Nebraska ticket-so we are credibly informed. The idea of such a genius as this leading off now in a "straight Whig" State Convention is a little too ludicrous. It is like a certain sooty personage who is represented in prints trying

pass for a gentleman. Another rejected addresser of the Convention was the Hon. Wilder Farley, late representative from one or the Congressional districts in Maine. Farley is an ardent and impulsive Hunker-Whig, who belongs to a commorcial district which deals largely in shipping and cotton freights, and which, accordingly, never could see any use in agitating the Slavery question. Farley was run down at the last election by a Fusion candidate, and so his head got very sere. It is difficult to censure a man so circumstanced for becoming a member and an addresser of a Convention of discontents. Of course in so doing he stands up for principle.

Mr. Brensen of Kennebec, the President of the Convention, is another seedy old codger who appeared in support of "straight" Whiggery. Bronson as well as Farley was one of the tenders of Evans in his day. Evans got him the Collectorship at Bath under Taylor. But Bronson went out when Pierce came in, and the Morrill or Fusion dynasty having never recognised his merits since his retirement, he has been out in the cold in consequence; and from the fact that he never considered himself kindly treated excepting when he was in office or a candidate for office, it is no wonder he was found at this Croaker's Convention at Portland, in favor of a new shuffle and deal of the political cards. When he is out he reckons it his first and bounden daty to pitch into the ins. We presume be did it the best he knew how, which however could n't amount to much.

Sanborn of Penobscot is another name which Had there existed no necessity for seeking a appears among the virtuous crowd of out ofoffice patriots who assembled at this same Convention. Sarborn has always been trying, but never got anywhere nor came to anything. His roice in the hest of the discontented is therefore feeble in its tones. He is simply a lost chicken who can't make himself heard far. He has been in times past one who held on to Evans's skirts and wanted to get the Collector's berth at Bangor under Taylor, and felt unhappy because he did n't. Subsequently be wanted to run for Congress, but Israel Washburn, the present popular and efficient representative from the Penobscot District, ate him out of house and home, and his two successive re-nominations have distressed Sanborn to death. Sanborn therefore reckons he might just as well bolt and be executed therefor as to die a lingering natural death, Perhaps Sanborn is right. What is the use of belonging to a party if a man can't get into office by it! Fusion did not take up Sanborn and so Sanborn lays down Fusion. If Fusion would have elevated Sanborn, Sanborn would have magnified Fusion in his small way, and if it was not a large way Sarborn is not to blame.

Cechran of Waldoboro was the spokesman of

I sase Reed of that town who was nominated for Governor. Reed is a smooth-spoken old Whig. and a dear lover of place. He was Farley's predecessor in Congress, and allowed himself to be chiseled out of a re-nomination which he might have had when Farley was nominated. Farley persuaded Reed that there was no kind of a chance of an election, and that therefore he (Reed) might as well stand aside and let him (Farley) bave the glory of a run. Reed was oily and slipped out to wait for a better chance, while Farley by an extraordinary run of luck slipped in. It slmost killed Reed. Bat he was partially consoled by the Whig nomination for Governor last year, and has stood by with his dish right side up ever since. We fear he will

catch no porridge this time. Beside the men who appear in the record of the proceedings of the Convention, there are a number of other very conscientious and very straight Whigs in the State who are too virtucus to go with the existing Anti-Nebraska Republican party, and who figure each in his own way in the movement. There is Mr. Getchell of Somerset County, who was Gov. Crosby's Land Agent, but whom Gov. Morrill did not keep in. and who himself, therefore, don't keep in with Gov. Morrill's party, but indignantly posts to this straight Whig Convention and signalizes his inconsolable condition by aiming to reinstate the Nebraska Loco-Focos along with his illustrious compeers, of whom those we have named are samples. There is also Mr. Poor, editor of that tremendous newspaper called The State of Maine, whose places have never equaled his expectations, and who believes in no dynasty that does n't recognize his personal merits. We may say in brief, without going into fur-

ther detail, that the character of the late Maine straight Whig Convention may be fairly gathered from our sketch. It is a lamentable specimen of spleen and discontent and disappointment and spite and little personal revenges, to which we take no pleasure in calling public attention. We only do it because it seems to be a part of our duty to expose the wiring in and wiring out, and the petty motives of men who mean mischief and challenge criticism by their public conduct. They indulge in a flagrant attempt to delude well-meaning persons by false pretenses, which in commerce would take the operators to the penitentiary. These men, who are calling themselves "straight Wnigs" and nominating a Whig candidate against the Anti-Nebraska candidate for Governor in Maine, under the pretense that Gov. Morrill is too much of a Democrat, do it with the sole object of electing the regular Nebraska Democratic candidate, and thus contributing to the reinstatement of that party, and the betrayal of the interests of Freedom into the hands of the slave Oligarchy. To be guilty of such conduct is to extort reprobation. If open Nebraskaism demands scourging, how much more do these covert and insidious proceedings demand it, which under color of a partial opposition to the aggressions of Slavery, actualty promote its cause and stab Freedom under the fifth and Maine-Law men beware of the deep treachery lying at the foundation, and appearing in the proceedings of the late self-styled straight Whig Convention in Maine.

JUDGMENT OF THE CRIMEAN COURT. It is now several months since the motion of

Mr. Roebuck for an inquiry into the causes of the Crimean disasters fell like a shell into the Ministerial camp of England, scattering in terror of its approach the Aberdeen Government, disorganizing immediately afterward the Ministry thrown up in its place by driving the Peelite contingent from its ranks, and compelling Lord Palmerston to erect that fabric of pure and exclusively Whig material over which be now presides. At the hour of the birth of this Sevastopol Committee it may be rememto pull on a boot over a cloven foot in order to | bered that we distinctly predicted, from some knowledge of its composition, that every effort would be used to throw confusion and difficulty around its action and give to its labors a weak and insipid result. If it had the advantage, as we then remarked, of the keen and searching inquisitiveness of Rosbuck, and the vigorous, untiring toil of Lavard. it had to contend with a majority directed by the laborious aristocratic predilections of Lord Seymour and the cunning craft of the Right Hon, Edward Ellice, determined at all hazards to screen from punishment the culprit of native and noble birth. The trial has been a long and weary one, rivaling in amplitude of occupation and meagreness of result that celebrated investigation conducted in our own City by the illustrious Briggs. Indeed, amid the din of war and collision of hostile armies its existence and embarrassments had been almost forgotten. until it again aroused the public attention by appearing at the bar of the British House of Commons and having its verdict read amid, as we are informed, a silent and profound sensation. That verdict justifies our prediction that the aristocratic prisoners would, to use our former words, "be permitted, notwithstanding "the vigorous search and dauntless decision of "Layard, to escape with a sweet correction or 'even faint praise.'

The Sevastopol Committee has distinctly failed, in the very voluminous report which occupies a whole side of the London Press, to carry out the objects its Parliamentary founders (Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Layard) and its numerous out-of-door supporters had in view. This has arisen not from any vacillation, corruption or uncertainty on the part of its vigorous popular conductors, but partly from the strong, however covertly concealed, opposition to its purpose of a majority of the Committee: partly because it was in its nature and compass unequal to the accomplishment of the objects proposed. Witnesses whose evidence might have brought light out of some of the darkest spots of inquity were, as stated by the Committee in the prelude of their report, either purposely or unsvoidably placed out of reach. Those whem they had under examination, including several ex-Cabinet Ministers of the Home, and ex-Generals of the Foreign Department, shifted the pea of responsibility to and fro with such easy dexterity that it was impossible to guess under which thimble it lay.

In this confusion many doubtless have escaped through the aid of friends on the Jury. Bat though the report is enfeebled by prolixity, exculpatory episode, and timid phraseology, and though an angry dove could not peck its mate with more tender violence than does this Committee reprove the shortcomings of the aristocracy it was impanneled to try, still the case